

CADLINA BERGH, 1878 (GASTROPODA): PROPOSED
VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 582

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This application—first presented to the Commission on 19 June 1951—aims at obtaining protection for a well-known nudibranch name now threatened by two senior synonyms.

2. Mørch (1868, *Vid. Medd. Dansk Naturh. Foren.* **1868** : 202) cited the well-defined species *Doris laevis* Linnaeus, 1767, as “*Doris (Acanthochila) laevis* L. ”, thereby introducing a new generic name based on the said species by monotypy. In 1869, Mørch (*Ann. Soc. Malac. Belg.* **4** : 9) altered the name to “*Doris (Echinochila) repanda* Ald. & Hanc. ”, citing *Doris laevis* Linnaeus as a synonym. Neither of these names was accepted, and they remained forgotten until 1951.

3. Bergh (1878, in Semper, *Reisen im Arch. Phillip. Malak. Unters.* **II**, **2** : XXXIV) introduced the name *Cadlina* simply by citing the combination *Cadlina repanda* Alder & Hancock, which species is therefore the type by monotypy. In 1879, Bergh gave a better definition (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1879** : 114). As the species *laevis* Linnaeus and *repanda* Alder & Hancock are always considered identical, the three generic names mentioned above all have been based by monotypy on one and the same taxonomic species. Ever since its introduction, *Cadlina* has been used for the genus, until the publication by Ellis (1951, *J. Conch.* **23** : 132) of notes left unpublished by R. Winckworth at the time of his death (and partly not ripe for publication). Ellis indicated that *Echinochila* should replace *Cadlina* and, in spite of my immediate protest (1952, *J. Conch.* **23** : 265), British authors have changed to the invalid name *Echinochila* for that genus. No author from any part of the world other than Britain and France has followed suit. Apparently, British authors have considered *Acanthochila* Mørch invalid, but this is not the case, as shown below.

4. Stål (1858, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* (N.F.) **2** : 61) described a genus of tingid bugs (Insecta, Hemiptera) under the name *Acanthocheila*. In 1873, Stål (*K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* (N.F.) **11** : 119) in his key to the genera included *Acanthocheila* but on p. 127 used the name *Acanthochila*, citing *Acanthocheila* Stål, 1860, as a synonym. Evidently, Stål intended to change the spelling of the name without regard to the older name *Acanthochila* Mørch. Stål was followed by later specialists in the Hemiptera, and it would seem to be up to entomologists to decide whether to correct their spelling of that name or to ask for its suppression in favour *Acanthochila*. In order to facilitate the handling of this entomological problem it is here proposed that *Acanthochila* Mørch be suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

5. What is of interest in the present context is that *Acanthochila* Mørch was valid when first proposed and still was so when I protested against the introduction of *Echinochila*. The only rule that could be brought up against its use is the rule of Limitation. It has not hitherto been possible for anybody to get that

rule accepted as automatic, and I feel that there is no reason to use the plenary powers to protect *Echinochila* which was introduced against a protest and has gained only geographically very limited acceptance. *Echinochila* has been used in the following papers: Pruvot-Fol, 1954, *Faune de France* 58 : 264; Wirz-Mangold & Wyss, 1958, *Fauna mar. Pyren. orient.* 3 : 41; Haefelfinger, 1959, *Rev. Suisse Zool.* 67 : 336; Moore, 1963, *Fauna Isle of Man* (ed. 2) : 201. All these works are concerned with the areas of Western and Southern Europe. Among the papers where *Cadlina* is used, the following most recent papers may be cited: Marcus, 1958, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* 1906 : 18 (Western Atlantic); Marcus, 1959, *Lunds Univ. Årsskr.* (N.F.) avd.2, 53(9) : 27 (South-East Pacific); Powell, 1960, *Rec. Auck. Inst. Mus.* 5 : 116 (New Zealand); Swennen, 1961, *Neth. J. Sea Res.* 1 : 195 (Western Europe); Marcus, 1961, *The Veliger* 3 : 14-15 and Lance, 1961, *The Veliger* 4 : 65 (North-East Pacific).

6. To sum up: use of *Echinochila* is still completely restricted to works on the fauna of the western and southern coasts of Europe, and even in these regions usage is divided. The formal reason for the change to *Echinochila* is solely that it was republished, by a definite mistake, two years before the introduction of a rule aimed at preventing the reappearance of forgotten names, which rule is now the sole protection for *Echinochila* against the older *Acanthochila*. A protest against the use of *Echinochila* has been neglected and the responsibility for failure of getting the present application through to publication does not lie with the author.

7. It may be mentioned also that there is a family name CADLINIDAE Bergh, 1892 (in Semper, *Reisen Arch. Phillip.* II, *Malak. Unters* III, Heft 18 : 1100), but it is not proposed that this name be placed on the Official List, as the genus is closely related to *Glossodoris*, in the family GLOSSODORIDIDAE.

8. Therefore, I hereby propose that the Commission:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the following generic names:

- (a) *Acanthochila* Mörch, 1868, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;
- (b) *Echinochila* Mörch, 1869, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) place the generic name *Cadlina* Bergh, 1878 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Doris repanda* Alder & Hancock, 1842, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) place the specific name *laevis* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Doris laevis* [the oldest available name for the type-species of *Cadlina* Bergh, 1878] on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) place the following generic names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

- (a) *Acanthochila* Mörch, 1868;
- (b) *Echinochila* Mörch, 1869.